largest publishers of Paris, which has an enorlargest publishers of Faris, which has an enormous circulation. Its contents are tales, sketches of travel and biography, anecdotes and old scraps of news; add to these woodcuts of considerable merit—the Cinq Centimes Riustrés (Five Centimes [one sous] Illustrated) also claims to be composed entirely of original matter, both letter-press and engravings; its price, which you see is of the most moderate, is just half that of Journal Pour Tous; there is—or was three weeks ago, which is there is—or was three weeks ago, which is not strong preof that there is—Le Sous, and there are Paris le Soir and Le Mansord (The Garret), and L'Omnibus, and half a dozen others, none of them six months old, most of them costing not more than a dollar for the yearly subscription, all of them claiming to be literary and critical-espeially in reference to art and the theater-in a cially in reference to art and the theater—in a high, and, which is the most noteworthy part of it, nearly all of them partially justifying their pretensions, by displaying some degree of rhetorical skill and original thought. On the whole a package of these papers, though it is of wretchedly laborious reading, is worth the perusal as offering striking evidence of the wonderful quantity and restless activity of the more or less cultivated intelligences activity of the more or less cultivated intelligences. here in Paris, who are struggling after fame and victuals by means of their pens.

Business Notices.

PRO BONO PUBLICO. Nays
B to A,
The other day, together as they sat.
Let's
Let's
U and I
Just step and Buy, of KNOX
A New Hat.

A to B
I plainly see you know the Shop fell well,
his rists suit me, just to a And none can them

Hats and Caps of the best quality for sale at Knox's popula

LIGHT AND ELEGANT STRAW HATS FOR CHIL-DEEN-SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.—To-DAY, will I opened at BANTA'S Stors, No. 106 Canal st., a large and varie seartment of STRAW HATS, CAPS, and Legioner FLATS, precludily suited to the season in their trimmings, eppropriate i costume for either boys or little girls, and now exhibited for first time this season, at BANTA'S, corner Canal and Wooster-st. ESPENSCHEID'S HATS for the Spring of 1856

meet with the approval and admiration of gentlemen of tasts and fashion. Price \$3.50-and are pronounced by those who understand the matter for superior to asy Hats sold in Broad-way for \$4. Call and judge for yourselves, at No. 118 Nassau st. KELLOGG'S Spring Styles for GENTLEMEN'S HATS, now ready. Please call and examine the large and beautiful assertment of Meu's and Boys' Felt Hats, Caps, &c., at No. 12 Canal-st. W. KELLOGG.

"Exaggeration."-The Rev. Dr. VINTON will teliver his closing Lecture at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on Monday Evening, the 7th inst., commencing at 1 o'clock. Subject: "Exaggeration." Tickets 50 cents, can be as at the Broadway Drug Stores and at the door on the evening.

OPENING DAY

FOR SPRING MILLINERY.
SATURDAY, April 5, at
NEWMANS', No. 839 Broadway,
Between 13th and 14th-st

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole sale and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of SPRING and SOMMER CLOTH-ING, and their Custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of Cassimers, Vestings, Coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

PHAIR & CO.,
STEAM JOB PRINTERS, Beckman-et.,
No. 22 Beckman-et.,
Noar Navanu-st. MERCANTILE JOR PRINTING
ON STEAM PRESSES,
CHEAP FOR

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Jos Painting, from the immense Leviathan Poster to the smallest Carp of Labra, at the shortest notice. Country Merchants will find on our counter the most exquisite assortment of Plain and Colored Designs for Store Bills ever offered for their inspection.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WATcins, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a magnificent assortment of Boots and Gatters, suitable for the present season. The style and quality of Watkins's Boots are too well known to need associated tion.

> PETERSON & HUMPHREY, CARPET DEALERS,
> Have REMOVED to their new Store,
> No. 524 Broadway,
> Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

ELEGANT CARPETING.

SELTH & LOUISBERY, No. 466 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velver, Terretter, Brussels, There-try and Informs Carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oil. Clothes of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALA MANDER BAFES-Of every desirable size or pattern, and of im-proved finish, secured by BRENNAN's POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LA BELLE LOCK, may be found at rodinced prices at the Depot, No. 146 Water at., New-York; after May I at No. O Murray-et.

I M P O R T A N T.

The most important question for every business man to ask himself is, "Am I supplied with one of Wilder's Patent Salamander Fire and Burglar Proof Safes for the preservation of my Books and Valuables" If not, proceed at once to the depot,

No. 122 Waters St., Near Walls, New York,
Or. No. 22 Waters St., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late), secured with one of Wilder's Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

B. G. Wilder & Co.,
Fatentees and Manufacturers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-ARP-PROOF SAFE, with Hair's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New-York, 1833-54. Silas C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Now-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- The HORACE WA TERS medern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at Ma, 333 Broadway. Planos to rest, and rest allowed on purchese. Planos for sais on mouthly payments. Secondhand Pianos at \$25, \$75, \$110, \$120, \$110 and \$150.

CARPETING .- We have this day received forty pieces of CROSSLEY'S Spring styles TAPENTRY CAPPRING
making a stock equal to the best in Broodway, and will so
them in a ratio cheaper, as jeith-av. rents are to those of Broad
way.

No. 85 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway

opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, are selling rich Brussels at per yard; rich Velvet Carpet at 12/; rich Velvet Medali Carpet equally low. ECONOMY AND BEAUTY

Combined, in the extensive Spring Stock of Carpets NOW OFENING, at HIEAM ANDERSONS, No. 99 Bowery, consisting of English Volvet, Wilton, Tour tay, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply Ingrains, &c., &c.

TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DRIVERISTS.

BAINES & PARK,

No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of

PATRET MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, and upon
terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers
throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers'
prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK,

New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

If you desire Medicine that will not debili-tate, use Dr. Sarrond's Invigonator for all Billous Affec-tions, Bowel or Stomach Derangements, Sick Headache, and all pendic Complaints. Sold by Sarrond & Co., propris-hors, Ro. 188 Front-st., and by Druggists generally through the United States.

A GREAT SACRIFICE OF WINDOW SHADES AND A GREAT CACATTLE OF THE ANALYSIS AND ASSESSED AS A STREET OF THE ASSESSED AS A STREET

FIFTE-AVENUE WIDE AWAKE .- Read the

beautifully written and startling Story called Firstn-Avexue; to Pusses of Life in 155, published in The Sunday Courier To-Sprüce at. Don't miss it. Published at No. 15

Spruce et.

THE HAIR.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CHLERKTATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unplessing. BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYR will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S AMOLE TO be had, wholessle and retail, of the proprietor, Ww. BOGLE BOGLOS DANIES & PARK, F. RESETTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.; RING, Broadway; A. B & D. SANDS, Fulton st., and Agents throughout the world.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISH

STATEN ISLAND FANCE
MENT-Office No. 3 John-st.

Dye Silka, Woolen and Fancy Goods, in the piece or other
wise, of every description.

Their superior style of dyeing
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS
owidely known. Grape Shawle dyed the most brilliant or
grave colors. All kinds of Shawle, Curtains, &c., cleaned or
re-dyed.

Goods received and returned by express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & Co.,

Two doors from Broadway.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL WIll make Hair grow on Bald Heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 19th century. For a toilet article it is superior. 66,000 bottles sold the last six months in New England. Prepared from a recipe brought from Andalusis, Spain, by J. H. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New York by Barns & Park.

DURNO'S CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF. - FO sale at all respectable Drug stores. May be had wholesale at the manufacturer's prices in New York City, at STEPREN PANE & Ca.'s, HEORMAN, CLARE & Co.'s, BUSHTON'S, JSO. J. CODD-IGOTOR'S, BARRIS & PARE'S.

HERNIA.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH HERNIA.—Unity I'lles models warded to make in a Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new Fareay Radical Core Truss. Also, the Pair of the American Institute awarded the First Fromium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority: Frofs. V. Mott. W. Parker and J. M. Carnochan. An extensive list of mercantile and other centlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at Maksh & Co.'s, 14 Madien-lane, N. Y., and Maksh, Coxites & Co's, 5 West thest., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 a. m. until 2 p. m.

THAT BLESSED BABY .- The whole of that

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - All Persons who rish for information in regard to Skwing Machines, an obtain by applying at our Office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s inactic," a speer devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine in-erests. Copies supplied graffs. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

Not !- Well may these Pills be called an universal medicine, for they are in demand throughout the habitable globe. Even the medical dogmatics who regard all deviations from college rules as secrilege are electrified by the curves of Dyspopula. Liver Complaint and Dysentery accomplished by Hollowav's Pills. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-iane, New-York, and No. 248 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., and \$1 per box. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS - WHERE ARE THEY

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPERS stand presiminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DVE, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wics and TOUFERS are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

No. 762 BROADWAY .- The only article that Il restore GRAY HAIR to its youthful appearance, and CURE LDRESS, is LOVERT'S WAHFENE. Call and he will refer to we that have been cured of grayness and beldness. Boware counterfeit article. WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S

Wice and TOUPERS have improvements peculiar to their bouse. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his amous Dvc. Sold at BATCHEOR'S, No. 223 Broadway.

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

A. BURTON, Green field-What State? Yes. J. A. TALCOT-What Post Office W. H. REYNOLDS, Clyde-What State!

C. W. PATTON-Where shall we send C. Gifford's paper?

One Dollar a Line.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now so enormous, and the number of Advertise ments pressing for insertion in it so exceeds the space we choose to devote to them, that we have raised the price of Advertising

ONE DOLLAR PER LINE.

Or a little more than half a cent per line for each thousand copies printed and dispatched to our readers. Even at this rate, it is the cheapest medium extant for Advertisements requiring the widest and fullest publicity. It is about the same rate charged by The Illustrated London News, which has not so large a circulation as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE by many thous ands. We prefer short cards to long once, and shall be glat if the enhancement impels our patrons to study brevity in their announcements. Remember that we can only insert in any week such as are handed in on or before Wednesday evening, as we are obliged to go to press early on Thursday morning.

Contents of this Paper.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND TWELFTH PAGES-Advertise FOURTH PAGE-Poetry-The Evening Hearthstone. New Publications—Bowe's Political Economy; Correspondence Napoleon Bonaparte.

FIFTH PACE-Rogers's Table Talk; Books Received; Liters SIXTH PAGE-Business Notices. Leading Articles-Imperial Clumency; Conservative Reaction; Broadway Railroad. From Washington-Judge Collamer on Kansas. Telegraphic

Dispatches-Doings in Congress; From Washington; Congressional Proceedings; Later from Mexico. SEVENTH PAGE-New-York Legislature; A Card from Mr. E. C. Delavan; Conkney Rhymnes for Yankee Statesmen; From Venezuela; Three Days Later from Europe by the

ateamship Asia. EIGHTH PAGE —Foreige News; The Chinese Potato; Marine Affairs. City Items-School Examinations; The Weather Astempt at Suicide; Scalded to Death; Heavy Larcony of Lumber; Brooklyn Items; New-Jersey Items; Marriages and Deaths. Law Intelligence-The Contested Controller-ship; Examination of the Negro Wilson of the schooner Fuders - Appleales of the American Tract Society.

ference at Paris; Climectic Changes and Discrepancies. FENTH PAGE—The Duties of Coroners; Exercises in Sunday Schools; New Inventions; Wonders of the Press.

ELEVENTH PAGE.—Commercial Matters. Markets. Shipping Intelligence. Religious and Special Notices.

The Tribune for California.

We issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It contains a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamers; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The United States Mail steamship Illinois, for Aspin-wall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock p. m. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be

had at the counter in the publication office This Morning. Price 6 cents.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senate, April 4.—The appropriation to suppress Indian hostilities in Oregon was passed. Mr. Collamer resumed his speech in favor of freedom in Kansas. Mr. Donglas replied briefly to some of his criticisms, Mr. Collamer had not concluded when the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House, April 4.—Mr. Evans introduced a bill to

authorize and facilitate the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph line. The Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill were then resumed, and Mr. Smith of Tennessee made an anti-Know-Nothing speech. Mr. Granger of New-York followed in a radical and searching Anti-Slavery speech, which very much agitated the Southern members. Adjourned to Monday.

The Asia brings no news whatever of the missing Pacific, and all parties, even the most sanguine, must now set her down as lost. Most probably, as was the case with the President and the City of Glasgow, no relic of her will ever be found.

The European intelligence is unusually barren et interest. The Peace Conferences at Paris have virtually concluded their labors, and we may regard the pacification as complete for the present. Of the terms on which the settlement is accomplished we have no clear account as yet; some remarks on their probable character will, however, be found on another page of this paper. From all sppearances they will be much more favorable to Russia than the world in general has expected. The rejoicings at the birth of the Imperial baby continue vociferous at Paris, not unmingled with evidences of a deep under-current of hostility to the Napoleonic dynasty. Bonaparte has granted an amnesty to the Republican exiles, allowing them to come back on promising to be loyal to his Government and to obey the laws. Three Generals, namely-Canrobert, Bosquet and Raudon-have been promoted to the rank of Marshal. In England the great event is the confirmation of the Princess Royal, who will presently be married to the heir of the Prussian throne. The forgeries and frauds of John Sadleir prove to be even more monstrous than has been supposed. Mr. Dallas has arrived at London and taken possession of his mission, amid general good feeling. There is no indication of the course which the British Ministry will take with regard to the recall of Mr. Crampton and the offending Consuls: though Crampton is sharply admonished by the Press for his neglect in not delivering Lord Clarendon's arbitration dispatch to Man Marcy. From Turkey we hear of nothing but disputites in

the way of the new reforms on the one hand, and of Western financial speculations at Constantinople on the other. From India we have at last the final proclamation of the British authorities deposing the King of Oude, and annexing his country to the British Empire.

IMPERIAL CLEMENCY.

It will be seen that his Imperial Majesty, Napoleen III., has graciously condescended to admit all the Republican exiles back to France if they will only take the necessary oaths of loyalty. The birth of the imperial beir is made the reason of this benign swindle. "Landlord" wrote an old toper, as he was running away without paying a huge score, " Landlord I forgive you the debt I owe you." The foregiveness of Louis Bonaparte, bestowed on the men to whose good nature he was indebted for the Presidency-of the men whom, having perjured himself, he betrayed and drove by thousands into exile, while he murdered by thousands their friends and brothers! He runs in their debt deeper than his neck in the hangman's noose could pay for, and he forgives them !

The lessons of the Nemesis of democracy were never more necessary of remembrance than at this moment, when the murderer and perjurer plays the dove-eyed apostle, and adds villainous cant to his former vices and crimes. The most beggarly and malign deceit of his whole programme is making the common order of maternity-the mystery by which the feminine character is perfected and her destiny achieved in giving birth to humanity, and herce all manhood and womanhood even among savages and barbarians sympathizing with hermaking this a political speciality, a gorgeous means for privileged self-illustration, a grant exhibition of philanthropic buscombism. A heavy curse on such betrayals of man with a kiss! It is the old game. Teeming women is humbugged into seeing herself represented in a Queen. She is flattered, because the antique law of gestation and parturition is not modified or abolished to suit the higher orders, and that Sevres clay has to be exhumed and molded like common potter's material. The birth of a prince-of the head-boy of the national school-of the sovereign in posse-is supereninently the occasion when menarchical charlatans demand and receive their usurious interest from

the open-handed people. But we cannot forget that this child is the symbol of perjury, robbery and murder. We should not then be blinded with any disper-sentimentalisms. We have the same sympathy with the Empress Eugenie that we have with a woman who marries a successful, red-handed, black-hearted eriminal. None of the poetical eternities which halo the birth of a new-born babe-none of the chapters from the feast of innocence-none of the wemanly ectacies of travail consummated and the glory of a new life evolved, can wash out the damned spot. Blood is there: the blood of French Warrens, and Washingtons, and Marions, and Schuylers, of the men not alone of France-not of Europe-not of this century, but of the world and of all time. For if the national heart of this country did not leap up when it beheld the new rainbow of French liberty in the sky, and did not sink when the night of her despotism came, then are we unfit for freedom.

We cannot, therefore, as a nation holding morals above those of pirates, allow the rock-a-bye-babyisms of any woman to erase the claims of a higher humanity-of a humanity expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the tears and bleed of our revolutionary struggle. It is, indeed, a cause for shame that the suckling fetish of royalty yet insults the common sense and commen honor of mankind. We must stand abashed when we contemplate that the sublime arch with which the genius of the American Fulton spanned the ocean, now carries to this latitude of new and fragrant thoughts such a repetition of musty follies, to extinguish which, the guillotine's knife cleaved the neck of privilege. We feel ashamed that this age which produces new things, which, under the laws of positive science, is reversing the old creeds of slavery and poverty, should so repeat the Ver-

sailles farce. in France equally with any other nation-all the proclivities to unchecked industry which the people of that land invariably exhibit, whenever permitted te do so by the equestrian mountebanks of the Tuileries-all the marvels of labor-saving machinery which penetrate whatever country of Europe as surely as the river's tide will ebb and flow-all the bounding of the nations to fraternity and liberty-these all now are confounded by imperial parasites and their echoes in England and even here-with the police of Louis Napoleon; -it is he who has vivified trade, opened mines, whirred shuttles, built whole faubourgs, perfected economical schemes and calmed society-and now, too, the political Immanuel is born-a pledge of sacred love, a link in the golden chain of civic security, a harbinger of Gallic glory greater than prophecy has dared to suggest!

The old, old story, this. The King can do no wrong. The King builds the cities and enlarges and enriches the State; and the people, where are they? Even their brains are knocked out when they are mentioned at all. Heads they have not; they are only "hands." Nothing for the massesnothing for an idea; ever a symbol-an incarnation -a king-an emperor. Such is the philosophy of those who can see aught in Louis Napoleon but a criminal adventurer, riding on the topmost wave of the centralization which the armed rabble of kings forced on France during her great Revolution as a means of defense, and which custom has held her to since. Such is the philosophy of those who can look with patience at the so-called imperial elemency on the birth of an heir to the throne; and who can see in the relations of the Empress Eugenie sny other than those of a woman, who bought eminence at the price of union with a heartless political gambler, faltering at no crime which promised

CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

The stubborn testimony of facts has for some time made us conscious, and we think the evidence will bring the same conviction home to every impartial mind, that Conservative Reaction is at this moment the order of the day in both the Old World and the New. Eight short years ago, at this season of the year, François Guizot was fleeing to Calais in the garb of a livery servant, and a plain family of Smiths was lying perds on the French coast, watching for the opportunity to slip across the English Channel. Those Smiths were the ex-King of France and the late occupants of the Tuileries, driven from Paris by the gust of an insurgent but generous people. We will go no further into the events of that memorable year; it is sufficient to say that 1848 was the hey-day of European democracy, and that, according to the ethics of that year, it was the first duty of man to

rear barricades and to upset his Government Lamartine, Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, Manin, Blum, Mitchel, Kossuth, and many others, enjoyed a brief career of democratic adoration.

How changed the popular breath in Europe now! The French Emperor and the Sardinian Monarch receive an ovation from the English, and municipal addresses flow in to both of them from all parts of the United Kingdom. The British Queen is similarly greeted in Paris, and Canrobert, late one of the Decembrist generals, but now a diplemat, can call forth enthusiastic popular demonstrations at Stockholm. The late expulsion of the French refugees from the Isle of Jersey awoke no general protest anywhere.

"An habitation giddy and unsure Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart."

It is only some occasional manifesto more than ordinarily wild and ghostly that recalls to memory the revolutionary heroes of 1848. The European public busies itself not at all with the fate of these men, but is eagerly canvassing the intellectual accomplishments and personal appearance of Counts Orloff and Walewski, of Baron Brunow and Lord Clarenden and the other notables who constitute the Peace Conference now in session at Paris. More even than the great issue of peace or war. it is the arrival of Bonaparte's new-born heir now engages the interest of the gay population of the French capital. That a conservative reaction has sunk deeply into the strata of European society, there is no room to doubt; it dates from the year 1854, and has seemingly been earried to its climax by the concentration of popular attention on the events of the Russian War. The imperceptible sympathy or equilibrium that

always exists between the intellectual tendencies of the whole civilized world from one end to the other, has brought upon us a period analogous in character to that which obtains in Europe. Its features are much fainter on our side of the Atlantic, but they are such as will not escape the scrutiny of a careful observer. Its first national manifestation was the formation of the Know-Nothing party. In Connecticut "popular rights" have been so far invaded as to strip of their suffrage all those who cannot read and write, whether native or foreign. In this city and State the signs of reaction are numerous. The cry that was "extension of popular power," has changed into the Conservative watchword of "good government." The amended City Charter of 1853 was framed in this sense. Mayor Wood. in his last annual message, declares that the city charters, which are the creation of the vox populi, afford less securities for a good administration than those which depend upon the one-man power. He demands an "entire change of the present system," goes for a "concentration of power," and winds up with the indignant protest that "this is " not government, it is little better than legalized "anarchy." No Mayor would have ventured upon such language five years ago. The charter that is now before the Legislature at Albany is more reactionary than that of 1853; it proposes to add largely to the Mayor's power of appointment and to limit the domain of popular election. The demand that justices of the peace, and even the Judges of the Superior Courts, shall be appointed by the Executive instead of by the popular vote, also shows that a spirit is abroad the very reverse of that which presided over the Constitutional Convention of 1846

In perfect harmony with these symptoms a there has occurred a lull in immigration from abroad. While the immigration to this port fell from 319,000 in 1854 to 136,000 in 1855, the arrivals for the first eleven weeks of the present year exhibit a still more rapid decline, being 5,125 to 15,078 for the corresponding weeks in 1855. The ascendancy of Radical sentiment in this country has always been favored by a constant supply of large annual accessions from Europe. With the cutting off of this supply, it is an inevitable consequence that American Conservatism will gather up its strength. The few immigrants whom we now receive, taking into account the decline of the Revolutionary spirit in the Old World, are probably less Radical than those that reached our population is flowing from the West to the East; we are beginning to hear from many parts of Europe of "multitudinous re-immigrations." The Democratic period of 1844-1854 was marked by a flood of immigration unprecedented in history; and the reactionary period which commenced about the latter year, and which still subsists, is signalized by the stoppage of that flood and by its ebb back toward Europe.

THE BROADWAY RAILBOAD.

We learn that Judge Strong yesterday decided the matter before him in the case of the Broadway Railroad, making perpetual the injunction upon the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, forbidding that functionary to deliver to the Mayor, for his approval or rejection, the act of the Board rescind ing the grant made in 1852 to Jacob Sharp and he associates. Judge Strong holds that if the Court of Appeals, before whom the question of the legality of the grant was argued yesterday, we believe, should decide it to be illegal and invalid, no rescinding of it can be necessary; while on the other hand, should that Court decide it to be legal and valid, no rescinding by the Common Council could destroy its binding effect upon the city. In the view of Judge Strong the grant is of the nature of a contract, and the city can no more escape from the obligation to fulfill its part of the agree ment than could a private individual under similar circumstances. Only a decision by the Court of Appeals declaring it void from its inception, as illegal or fraudulent, can destroy the binding character of the grant. This leaves the matter subject to the judgment of

that Court; and thus, if that judgment is in favor of Mr. Sharp and his colleagues, there is nothing Total..... 1,365 that we can see to save us from the establishment of the road by them. At the same time, as our readers are aware, a bill is before the Legislature which confirms the original grant, and makes it good even should the Court of Appeals decide that it is not good. The existence of this bill would seem to imply an expectation on the part of the projectors that the decision of the Court will be against them. We do not know what change there is of the passage of this bill, but there is one feature in the case which prompts the hope that it may not be passed. We are by no means convinced that a railroad in Broadway will not be most bene ficial to the public, but we object to the granting to any specified body of men a francise so valuable and important. Let the road be put up, under suitable conditions, to the highest responsible bidder, and then no one can complain that individuals are

We learn that Gov. Reeder leaves his former home at Easton, Pa., to-day, on his way to Kansas.

enriched out of the grant at the expense of the

FROM WASHINGTON.

High expectations were entertained of Mr. Col-

JUDGE COLLAMER ON KANSAS. ial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3, 1856.

amer's speech to-day in defense of his minority Report on Kansas; and I think they were more than fulfilled. In Mr. C.'s manner there is nothing impassioned or impetuous; he speaks deliberately and calmly, like a chief-justice from the beach rather than an advocate at the bar. His positions are carefully taken and strongly maintained; the very moderation of his manner and statements are calculated to give weight to his conclusions. I could not give so much importance to forms and precedents as he is inclined to do, but there are many who share his reverence for what has been, and to whom his line of argument will address itself with force which nothing savoring of novelty and Higher Law" could exert. He proved conclusively to-day that the fundamental assumptions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill were at war with the unbroken practice of our Government - that, so far from having no power over Slavery in the Territories, Congress had always held and exercised that power, prohibiting the importation of slaves into U. S. Territories in 1798-ten years before it had any constitutional right to prohibit their importation into States-and following this up by enacting that the bringing into the vast Territory of Louisians of slaves imported in violation of the foregoing law should subject the introducer to punishment and entitle the slaves thus introduced to freedom. Similar assertions by Congress of power to legistate on Slavery in the Territories are found at different periods, and were never seriously questioned down to 1853.

Mr. Douglas had encountered this difficulty: Since you say that the full power given by the Constitution to Congress over the Territory and other public preperty of the United States is held by you not to involve the right to legislate for the persons inhabiting such territory, where do you find your authority for any legislation by Congress for those people-in the organization of a Territorisl Government, for instance? Nay: where do you find authority to acquire territory at all ?" "I find it," says Mr. Douglas in his Report, "in the power given by the Constitution to admit new States. If Congress has the power to admit them, it must have the antecedent power to acquire territory and fashion it into embryo States." (This is like arguing the legitimacy of a child from the fact that he has been baptized.) But Judge Collamer showed that the U. S. Supreme Court held just the opposite of this, and pronounced (in Carter's case) by Chief Justice Marshall, the power to acquire territory a natural and necessary incident of Sovereignty-of the power to make war and peace. So Judge Marshall held that the Federal Constitution is extended over a territory by the naked fact of its acquisition by our Government. If the Constitution, as Mr. D. asserts, is only extended over and made operative in a Territory by virtue of an act of Congress, then Congress, by repealing that act, may throw the people of that Territory out of the pale of the Constitution.

But I must not attempt to follow Judge C. in his triumphant march over the law and logic of Douglas's Report. Let me speak rather of some newly ascertained and important facts with which he closed for to-day:

Douglas had admitted the fraudulent voting in Kansas so far as relates to the seven districts whose returns Gen. Reeder rejected; but argued that the other returns were all good, and the votes they recapitulate untainted by corruption. There was the same authority for pronouncing these good as the others bad; and this left a clear majority of duly elected Members in each House, and thus the acts of the Territorial Legislature are valid laws. Judge Collamer very forcibly replied that a Legislature confessedly one-third fraudulent could not exert any rightful law-making authority. The force of the Governor's veto depended on the fact that one-third of the members concurred with him in objecting to an act of the majority; but here is the third brushed away by an arbitrary decree of that mejority, paralyzing the veto power

But how do we know that "the majority were not all legally and fairly elected?" Answer: We know it by their course with respect to the minority. In ejecting those members who had been elected at a second trial, and admitting without scrutiny or debate all those who were elected at the first trial and unseated by Gov. Reeder, the majority virtually admitted that they were confederates in a common fraud. They knew that their own election had been carried just like that of the minority whom Gov. Reeder had unseated; the only difference was that one set had been legally detected and the other not.

But Judge Collamer did not rest in inferences, however irresistible. He produced the long expected Executive minutes of the Territorial Govrnment of Nansas, which should have been sent forward in January, but which have been received within the last few days. By the help of these, he was enabled to make this blasting exhibit:

In February of last year, Gov. Reeder, as required by law, had a Census of Kansas taken, as basis for the division of the Territory into Council and Representative Districts, and the apportionment of members to each-which apportionment was accordingly made. On the 30th of the following month, the Legislative Election was held, and the vote then taken, in districts not contested before Gov. Reeder, compares with the officially ascertained number of legal voters in those districts as follows:

Council Districts. No. Legal Voters. Votes Polled. 486 417 VIII..... 208 1,206 2,964

These official returns, copied from the executive minutes, prove something more than the existence of astounding frauds-they prove that those frauds were carefully planned and executed under the guidance of a common head. Had the Missourians simply precipitated themselves on the polls of Kansas without preconcert and common direction, we should inevitably have seen an enormously disproportioned vote polled in one district to that in another-here a few extra votes and there a great many-but no; the work was done according to rulc-the rascality was as skillful as audacious.

These districts elected six Councilmen and some twelve to fourteen Representatives-a large majority of the whole number uncontested before Gov. Reeder. One of them was contested, but just one hour too late. From another, the Judges of Election appointed by Gov. Reeder made substantially this official report in writing, which appears on the Executive Minutes:

"We oponed the poll as by law required, but it was very soon surrounded by a crowd of strangers from Missouri, who shoved back and intimidated

the residents of Kansas and insisted on voting themselves. We could not take and dare not re-fuse their votes; so we abandoned the poll. Whereupon the Missourians proceeded to choose Judges of their own sort, and then voted to their hearts' content, electing their candidates of

This is one of the uncontested districts, and its vote sent two members to the Council, who voted, of course, to expel the henestly-chosen Kansas men and fill their places with the Border Ruffians rejected by Gov. Reeder. Is n't this a nice business

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

for Northern men to be upholding or cloaking?

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4, 1866. Judge Collamer continued, but did not conclude his reply to Mr. Douglas on Kansas to-day. He showed officially that at the Kansas Legislative Election, last year, when the census gave but eight thousand people and twenty-nine hundred voters in the entire Territory, over six thousand votes were polled, being more than both parties polled at the Delegate Election in October following, when the population had been trebled and the two parties voted separately, so that there was no check on illegal voting. He proved that when over six thousand votes were thus polled from less than three thousand voters, a large portion of those legally qualified were driven by violence and menace from the polls. He proceeded to show up the despotism and iniquity of the acts of the Bogus Legislature, their careful provision for admitting the votes of Missourians in future elections and the falsehood of the pretense that the Free State movement is disloyal and treasonable. Mr. Douglas and his report were thoroughly dissected.

In the House Mr. Smith of Tenn, came down very hard on the Know-Nothing Members, several of whom disclaimed any connection with the order. Gen. Granger followed in a radical Anti-Slavery speech, claiming the Federal Constitution as thoroughly hostile to and subversive of human bondage, and denying to Congress any right to legislate for the recapture of fugitive slaves. The speech was eagerly listened to, and strongly excited the Southrons, who wished to interrupt it by questions, which Mr. Granger refused to permit. He proceeded, amid general uproar, to the close, when Mr. Keitt of S. C. got the floor, and the House adjourned. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4, 1856.

Mr. Buchanan's letter on the Missouri Compromise appears in this morning's Union. The letter was addressed to Senator Slidell, but not intended for publication. XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. SENATE....Washington, April 4, 1856.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice of his intention to introuce a bill supplementary to the Copyright law of

The Senate then considered the bill to allow extra

compensation to George P. Marsh for diplomatic services on his special mission to Greece.

After debate, the subject was postponed.

The House bill appropriating \$300,000 for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, and \$120,000 for gunrowder was passed.

oowder, was passed.
Mr. COLLAMER resumed his remarks on Kansas Mr. COLLAMER resumed his remarks on Kansas affairs, and contended that the Missouriana went into the Territory to control the elections, fearing that the Free-State men would triumph unless they interposed. He believed that 5,000 illegal votes were cast, and that the inhabitants were driven from the polls, not being permitted to vote in some districts. As to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, he though it rather hard that the North, having made a bargain which they were not very well satisfied with, but which they were not very well satisfied with, but which they were content to abide by for the sake of good faith, should now lose the little advantage they derived from it. He presumed gentlemen were familiar with the story of the Vicar of Wakefield, and remembered how Moses traded his hoise for a lot of green spectacles with shagreen cases. He did not suppose the Vicar proud of that bargain, but he had never heard that the horse-jockey, after using up his horse, had come back to demand his green spectacles again [Laughter.]

again [Laughter.]
Mr. DOUGLAS replied to some of Mr. Collamer's criticisms on the majority report maintain purpose of the Free State men in Kansathe Federal Government if their application as a State was rejected. They had given notice that unless they were admitted they would resist to a bloody issue; and for the purpose of preparing themselves for such resist-ance, they had procured Sharp's rifles and organized ance, they had procured Sharp's rifles and organized the Kansas Legion, with its horrible oaths. Yet the Senator from Vermont had omitted all these facts in his two days' speech. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Douglas said it was a remarkable fact that the first intimation that an election was to take in Kansas on the 30th of March, came by way of Boston, through the agents of the Emigrant Aid Society. This, he contended, was proof that there was a private understanding between them (the agents) and Gov. Reeder to influence the election by sending voters from the North; consequently these facts refuted the charge of invasion by the Missourians, Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EVANS introduced a bill to authorize and facilitate the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph Line.

The bill was referred to the Select Committee on

that subject.
On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD the Committee on Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating and making uniform the right of challenging jurors in criminal cases before Federal Courts.

The Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill

were taken up in Committee.

Mr. SMITH (Tenn.) argued that the South is more conservative than the North—hence the accession of Slave States has a tendency to strengthen the Union. He spoke at length on party politics, reviewing with condemnation the Republican and American organiza-

Mr. GRANGER, prompted, as he said, by a stern sense of duty, discussed the Slavery question, arguing that Slavery is incompatible with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore illegal. That instrument, he contended, not only in spirit, but in express terms, repudiates Slavery, and positively bars its existence. Adjourned till Monday.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 4, 1856. The Mexican brig Mercules, from Vera Cruz the 26th ult., has arrived here. She brings four days later intelligence, but no papers. It was reported at Puebla that the Revolutionists surrendered to the Government forces on the 22d, but the particulars had not been ascertained. .

FROM ALBANY.

The Whigs and Republicans hold cancuses to night, the former to devise some mears to carry through, and the latter to defeat, Mr. Upham's bill abolishing the office of Superintendents of the Canal.

DEATH OF JOHN R. SCOTT. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 4, 1856.

John R. Scott, the tragedism, died in this city this morning of apoplexy.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4, 1856.

The Broadway Railroad injunction case was argued to-day before the Court of Appeals by John Van Buren, Judge Beardsley and Henry Hilton for the People, and by D. D. Field for the grantees.

The Schnyler fraud case will be argued to-morrow by W. C. Noves and George Wood for the New Haven Railroad Company, and by Mr. Van Winkle and Daniel Lord for the spurious scrip-holders.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Cause No. 75.—Theodore Adams et al. vs. Jonathan Salisbury et al. Error from the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California. The slaintiffs